

Voyage Planning

A voyage plan is a written navigation guide used by a ship's bridge team to determine intended routes, to identify potential problems or hazards, and to adopt measures to ensure a safe passage. Voyage planning is an important part of bridge resource management because it prepares the bridge team to execute the ship's transit along an intended route. Through voyage planning the bridge team appraises risks and work load demands. Watch conditions (bridge team structures based on the environment in which the ship is operating) are thus considered in advance.

Voyage Planning Elements

As shown in the example on the back of this sheet, voyage planning includes, but is not limited to, reviewing and considering:

Ш	Charts and navigational publications.
	Waterway characteristics, navigational obstructions, and water depths.
	Personal knowledge of areas to be transited from previous voyages.
	Ship characteristics.
	Notices to mariners and nautical publications.
	Applicable regulations, including VTS and pilotage requirements.
	Predicted weather, currents, and tides.
	Expected vessel traffic.
	Internal and external communication procedures.
	Tug escort or assist services.
	Emergency procedures.
	Engineering conditions.
	Anticipated watch conditions.

Once the above information has been reviewed and given due consideration, the navigation officer usually prepares the charts for the voyage and plots the ship's intended track. The charts are also marked to highlight information such as shoal areas, helm-over positions, critical bearings, points at which to change charts, and vessel traffic service call-in points. To avoid crowding the chart with information, it may be desirable to include some information in a notebook or on voyage plan forms (see example on the back of this sheet).

Verifying the Voyage Plan

It is good practice to have another deck officer check the voyage plan. The Master should also review and approve the plan. Finally, the Seafarer's Training, Certification and Watchkeeping (STCW) Code states "...the planned route shall be clearly displayed on appropriate charts and shall be continuously available to the officer in charge of the watch, who shall verify each course to be followed prior to using it during the voyage." (STCW Code Section A-VIII/2 part 2)

The Voyage Plan and Pilotage Waters

It is important that the voyage plan cover the ship's entire intended route, *from berth to berth*. For some, this may differ from the past practice of planning a voyage from pilot station to pilot station. However, if the master or officer in charge of a watch is to meet his/her obligations for watchkeeping under the STCW Code, it is essential that he/she "maintain an accurate check of the ship's position and movement" as a complement to the assistance provided by the pilot (see STCW Code Section A-VIII/2 part 3-1).

Full size copies of these example forms are available upon request from Ecology's Spill Prevention Section.



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☐ U.S. Coast Pilot/Sailing Directions☐ Local VTS Manual		VOYAGE From:
In preparing the attached Voyage Plan th ☐ U.S. Coast Pilot/Sailing Directions ☐ Local VTS Manual		-
☐ U.S. Coast Pilot/Sailing Directions☐ Local VTS Manual		To:
□ U.S. Coast Pilot/Sailing Directions □ Local VTS Manual □ Notice to Mariners	= :	
	☐ Tide Tables	Radio Navigational Aids
	☐ Tidal Current Tables	Other
	Light List	Other
	d through Notice to Mariners number s not corrected. Reason:	
Vessel tracklines are laid out on chart nu		
	ugh Notice to Mariners number	
Tracklines were checked by (NAME (NAM	OF INDIVIDUAL)	
Radio/electronic broadcasts consulted:	☐ Local Broadcast Notice to Mariners	□NAVTEX
	■ Weather Radio	☐ INMARSAT
	☐ Weather Facsimile	Other
Pilots will be contacted	at approx	by
Tug escort(s) will be contacted	(WHERE)	(WHEN) (HOW)
rug escori(s) will be contacted	(WHERE)	(WHEN) (HOW)
The vessel's destination berth/anchorage	is Depth of water	will beat low wat
Vessel's draft is		Tidal range is
The following standard emergency proce		D. M. P. 15
☐ Fire ☐ Collision	Steering Failure	 ■ Medical Evacuation ■ Man Overboard
⊒ Groundina	☐ Engine Failure ☐ Pollution Incident	☐ Man Overboard ☐ Electrical Failure
J		- Electrical Fallare
The Chief Engineer has been consulted r		—
☐ Pre-Arrival Tests and Inspections☐ On-Going Maintenance Items	 ☐ Inoperable/Malfunctioning Systems ☐ Ballast Considerations 	□ Stability Considerations□ Other

					Ref. Lat/ No. Long	CHART WAYPOINT	Position Recording Method:	Voyage No: From: To:	NO:
					ETA	VT .	od: PAPER CHART		Voyage Plai
					Course of Advance		CHART		Pla
					Speed of Advance	TRACKLINE			=
					Distance I to Next I Waypoint	CLINE	G	ס ס	x <
					Min. Expected Echo Sounder Depth		yro Comp	Plan Prepared by: Plan Checked by:	Vessel Name: Master:
						DISTANCE TO GO (TOTAL)	Gyro Compass Error:	ed by:	le:
						FIX FREQUENCY (MAXINTERVAL 15 MIN)			
☐ Visual☐ Radar☐ LORAN☐ GPS☐ Other	☐ Visual☐ Radar☐ LORAN☐ GPS☐ Other	☐ Visual☐ Radar☐ LORAN☐ GPS☐ Other	☐ Visual☐ Radar☐ LORAN☐ GPS☐ Other☐	☐ Visual☐ Radar☐ LORAN☐ GPS☐ Other		PREFERRED FIX METHOD	°E/W		
☐ Flood ☐ Slack ☐ Ebb SET: DRIFT:	☐ Flood ☐ Slack ☐ Ebb SET: ☐ DRIFT:	☐ Flood ☐ Slack ☐ Ebb SET: DRIFT:	☐ Flood ☐ Slack ☐ Ebb SET: ☐ DRIFT:	☐ Flood ☐ Slack ☐ Ebb SET: ☐ RIFT: ☐ RIFT:		TIDAL CURRENT	°E/W Checked:		
						MASTER'S INSTRUCTIONS/ SPECIAL PROCEDURES/ HAZARDS OF SPECIAL CONCERN			_ Date: